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PLENTY OF HEAT BUT COLD FEET

Cold feet may mean a warm heart, but more often cold feet indoors are an indication that something is wrong with the way rooms are heated. If there is a great difference between the floor temperature of a room and that of the air at breathing level when one is standing or seated, perhaps the house needs some tightening up - storm sash and storm doors, weather stripping, or even insulation. _____, _____, _____ says
(Name) (Title) (Institution)
that sometimes these simple changes make marked improvements. He cites a temperature study made in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture engineers in a number of occupied farmhouses in one of the Northern States, where winters are cold.

In one house, when the temperature of the room was read at 3 feet above the floor, which is about the breathing level of a person when seated, it was 74°F. At 5 feet above the floor, or the breathing level of a person when standing, it was 78°F. But the floor temperature was only 63°F. The ankles and feet are usually sensitive to cold, and such temperature causes physical discomfort if prolonged.

To make the uncomfortable homes more livable, various heat-conserving devices were used after the observations. Some houses were replanned so that exterior doors opened into entries or halls rather than directly into frequently occupied rooms. Some cooperators insulated both walls and ceilings. Some tightened loose siding. Practically everyone put on storm sash and doors, and a number added weather-stripping around doors and windows. One cooperator

installed a circulating fan in the heating system to carry more heat to some of the rooms that were receiving too little, and others put in new heating systems.

After improvements were made, results in the house mentioned above showed that temperatures were more even throughout the rooms. The average temperature near the floor was 71°F. in contrast to former temperature of 63°. At breathing level of a person when sitting, it was 75°F. only one degree more than before, and when standing, 77°F, one degree less than before. The difference between temperatures at the feet and at the head of a standing person was reduced from 15 degrees to 6 degrees.

This house was enlarged when it was remodeled, but fuel consumption was cut by approximately 50 percent when the changes were complete.